

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

VOL. IX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH, 1882

NUMBER 22

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—7, Rua Nova das Laranjeiras.
THOMAS A. OSBORN,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel.
EDWIN CORBETT,
Minister.
AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20 Rua do
Visconde de Linsuaes.
THOMAS ADAMSON,
Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
de D. Manoel. GEORGE THORNE RICKETTS,
Consul General.
AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICE.—No. 5, Rua Fresca.
D. P. WRIGHT, U. S. N.,
Paymaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

ENGLISH CHURCH.—Rua do Exarista da Veiga. Services
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Acting Chaplain.
Residence.—135 A, Rua das Laranjeiras.
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira.
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p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock, p. m., every
Thursday.
METHODIST CHURCH.—English services temporarily at
the residence of the pastor, No. 41, Rua Santa Chris-
tina, at 11 a. m., Sundays. Weekly prayers at 7:30 p. m.,
Wednesdays.
J. J. RANSOM, Pastor.
J. L. KENNEDY, Asst. Pastor.
Pastor's Rooms in the City.
No. 46, Rua do Ouvidor, 2nd floor.
SAILORS MISSION.—163, Rua do Saule; 2nd floor. Ser-
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JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS,
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vessa das Parillias. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock,
a. m., and 6 o'clock, p. m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock,
p. m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4:30 p. m.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express: Upward, leaves
Rio at 8 a. m. arriving at Barra (Quatana) at 7:43 a. m.; Entre-
rios (central line) 10:11 a. m.; Bahaena 11:45 p. m.; Porto
Novo (branch from Entre Rios) 12:10 p. m.; Cachoeira (S. Paulo
branch) 12:45 a. m.; São Paulo (P. S. P. & Rio R. R.) 1:16 p. m.;
Downward: leaves São Paulo 6 a. m.; Bahaena 8:30 a. m.;
Porto Novo 12:15 p. m.; arriving at Barra 1:41 and Rio 2:12
p. m. Connects with Valenciana line at Desengano, Rio
das Flores line at Commercio, União Mineira line at Sidi-
rania, Oeste de Minas (S. João) 7:00 a. m.; Rio de Janeiro line at
Leopoldina line at Porto Novo, Rerente e Azeite line at
Sombrio; and S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line at Cachoeira.
Limited Express: Upward, leaves Rio 7:13 a. m.; arriving at
Barra 10:26 a. m.; Rio Novo (central line) 7:07; Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 7:28 p. m.; Downward, leaves Cachoeira 6:48
a. m.; Rio Novo 5:50 a. m.; arriving at Barra 12:42 and 1:57 p. m.;
Rio 5:45 p. m. Stops at all stations. Connects with Santa
Cruz branch at Sapopemba, and Macacos branch at Itelém.
Mixed Trains: Leave Rio at 10:10 a. m., 3:10 and 4:10 p. m.;
arrive, from Barra 7:15 a. m., from Barra 8:45 a. m., from
Entre Rios leaving 6:07 a. m. at 3:28 p. m.
Suburban Trains: Passenger trains leave at 5:00, 6:30,
7:40, 8:40 and 10:22 a. m., and 1:00, 2:15, 3:30, 4:30, 5:50, 7:30,
8:30 and 10:00 p. m., all stopping at Cascadara except the 10
p. m. train, which runs to Sapopemba. Returning, the trains
leave Sapopemba at 3:30 and Cascadara at 3:50, 6:10, 7:40,
8:45, 10, and 11:35 a. m., and 2:10, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7, 8:30 and
9:40 p. m.
CANTAGALLO R.—Leaves Niteroi (Santa Anna)
7:30 a. m., arriving at Nora Friburgo 1:05 Cordão (1 hour
per tramway from Cantagallo) 4:35 and Macaco 5:45 p. m.
Return train leaves Macaco 6:30, Cordão 7:30 and Nora
Friburgo 10:10 a. m., arriving at Niteroi 4:35 p. m. A ferry
boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with trains.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS (and R.)—Steamers leave
Trapeira Marã at 1 p. m. week days and 11 a. m. Sundays and
holidays, passengers arriving at Petropolis at 5:30 p. m. week
days, and 3 p. m. Sundays. Return, diligence leaves Petro-
polis at 6 a. m., the boat arriving at Rio at 9:30 a. m.

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dor, No. 48, 2nd floor.
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MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
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LADISLAO DE SOUZA MELLO E NETTO,
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23—106

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Manufactory: Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul.
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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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EDITORIAL ROOMS:—79, Rua Sete de Setembro.
CITY TELEPHONE ADDRESS:—No. 112.

Agent for the United States and Canada:

THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER AGENCY,
New Haven, Conn.

RIO DE JANEIRO, AUGUST 5TH, 1882.

SOMETHING over one year ago and during a visit to the city of São Paulo our attention was drawn to one of the most scandalous and disgusting abuses which has ever come to our notice—the sale of milk from the leper hospital. We published the abuse, and one or two of the daily journals called attention to our statements—and there the matter ended. As far as we are informed the authorities took no notice of the offense, many people thought it impossible and therefore paid no attention to the charge, others were indifferent, and others, knowing the true inwardness of the whole affair, simply took their own precautions and said nothing about it. The result of this has been that the abuse has continued unchecked, and the city of São Paulo is to-day largely supplied with milk from its leper-house. It certainly seems incredible, but yet this is the naked fact. A few mornings since a friend of ours sought to verify a vague report about this practice by waiting near the hospital gate, and the result was that he caught his own milkman as well as others. He saw this man come out of the hospital enclosure with his box of milk bottles, and then followed him on his round until he arrived at his (our informant's) house, where the customary bottle was deposited in the usual place. The detection was complete and conclusive—too much so in fact, for our friend had not only demonstrated the general truth of the report, but also the unpleasant fact that he himself had been one of the victims. But, it will be asked, why has this gentleman not exposed the abuse? That's just what we are now doing—and for the simple reason that the local journals do not see fit to take it up. Our friend did inform one of the local papers, and its editors denounced the practice as "shameful," and all that, and promised to expose it to the public. As yet, however, this journal has preserved a discreet silence, and for no other apparent reason than that the director of the hospital is a *persona grata*—a man of influence and good family connection. And so the abuse goes on untouched, and the general public still unconsciously drinks milk procured from the leper's hospital and from vessels which have passed through the hands of people whose loathsome disease has made them objects of abhorrence and aversion to the world over! Be it dangerous or not, it is certainly disgusting enough to make it an offense which no half-civilized community can decently overlook. It is loathsome enough to turn the stomach of an ostrich! If now the respectable people of São Paulo are content to submit to this

shameful abuse simply because they dare not offend the director of this hospital, then we have nothing more to say, other than that the milk is quite good enough for them. For those who will not submit, but who have no legal remedy, there remains nothing but rigid inspection and untiring precaution. It is still possible to find good milk, and to protect themselves against fraud they will be justified in flogging every milkman caught dealing at the pest-house. The remedy will undoubtedly be termed a brutality—but yet it is refinement itself beside this shameful traffic. The good sense of the people of São Paulo ought to solve this difficulty without one moment's hesitation—for it is a traffic for which there can not be one single excuse or one word of justification. It is an abuse of which even the thought is repulsive and loathsome. And in concluding, we must beg our Paulista colleagues to bear in mind that their apathy in this matter reflects very little credit upon their independence and public spirit. They live in many another question shown themselves fully alive to the interests of their patrons, the public; we see no reason why they should not do the same now. A little morning picket duty on the roads leading from the hospital will verify the truth of these statements, and consequently the necessity of some energetic measure to put down this disgusting traffic.

We have received a small pamphlet entitled *Onde está a Salvação do Brasil?* with a request that we should notice anything in it which we may consider worthy. That means, we presume, that we are, in a measure, to answer the question. Frankly, we give it up! If there is any convenient salvation for Brazil, we do not just at this moment know where to lay hands on it. There of course have been a great many suggestions offered on this matter from the day when Dom Pedro I surprised the solitary plain of Ypiranga with the conundrum "*Independência ou morte*," down to the present when Dr. Ferreira Vianna is vainly propounding the other, "*ser ou não ser*!" And during all this time it has been one gigantic puzzle. After briefly exhibiting—as is so frequently done—the immensity, and grandeur, and boundless fertility of Brazil, our pamphleteer arrives at the final conclusion that "this country reunites in itself all the natural conditions for becoming the first nation on the American continent." If that is really so, and if we accept it as the main premise in this question, then the unavoidable conclusion is that the one thing lacking is the artificial or accidental condition—man. This, we fear, is not exactly the conclusion which our author has in mind. But what other can we draw? We are told that Brazil has all the natural conditions for becoming the first nation on this continent, but as she has not yet attained that position the inevitable conclusion is that the active or developing power—man—is still lacking. That this is partially admitted, but in a different sense, is shown by the "principal factors" given, upon which the salvation of Brazil is believed to depend, viz: 1, spontaneous immigration; 2, popular education; 3, hygiene. It is evident from his brief discussion of these three topics that our author has in mind *quantity*, rather than *quality*. In the matter of population there are several countries now known which with a population one-tenth of that of Brazil actually produce a greater annual aggregate and enjoy far more of the comforts and conveniences of life along with it. As far as we can see there isn't a particle of salvation in a dense population of idle men. Brazil now has, let us say, ten millions of people, a population which is certainly large enough to make so fertile a country very productive and rich. But they don't do it! Manual

labor is considered a servile occupation, and therefore Brazil fails to assume the position to which she is entitled. Instead of more people, it occurs to us that more work is probably one of the desired means of salvation. As to education, while that is certainly a great desideratum in all countries and among all peoples, we fear that that also is just a little too previous in the list. Men must have a right conception of life to start with, and that is a part of the home education rather than that of text-books. Brazil is really overflowing with doctors—so much so, in fact, that Paris is now supporting some hundreds of them. The training which this class receives is that hard manual labor is degrading and that society owes them a living outside of it. Give men the right status in society and popular education will spring up of itself. And as to hygiene—that goes for granted! A breath of fresh, untainted air, a good piece of Minas beef unknown to Santa Cruz and municipal regulations, plenty of home-grown vegetables from the mountain neighborhoods, a handy bit of soap, loose boots, and plenty of healthful exercise—yes, that is salvation. We don't believe much in Dr. Pereira Rego's "disinfectant No. 10," nor in medical commissions, nor in Copacabana tunnels to let the sea air through. Cleanliness in dress, habits and conversation, a little less tobacco, a little less hat, a little less coat, a little more boot, a little more food, and just a little less cultivation of the immoralities and vices of life, are all important factors in this hygienic salvation of the country. It isn't a subject on which one can write a book or make a learned oration, but it is a homely fact which our friend, the author of *Onde está a Salvação do Brasil?* will do well to consider.

The patriotic impulse of the good people of São Paulo to erect a monument on the plains of Ypiranga in commemoration of the declaration of Brazilian independence, seems to have entered a perfect labyrinth of difficulties. The chosen instrument for effecting this purpose is that great national institution, the lottery, through whose agency a monument was to be erected second to none in the world. And with it hundreds of people were to be made rich and happy, and thousands more were to have the proud satisfaction of having invested their little savings in a great national memorial. The first drawing, which took place early last year, gathered in some 5,000,000 of the available currency of the country, and shut it up for months along with designs for an imposing structure of marble, a public park, and a great national avenue leading from the monument direct to the city of São Paulo. For a time all business was at a stand-still, and the public waited with bated breath. Then the crash came—wealth to a score or so, disappointment to thousands, and a goodly sum for the great monument. During all this time, however, there were some critical spirits who felt that something more than a marble structure in a public garden was necessary to commemorate this great event. Nothing short of a great university would fill that bill. So the provincial assembly was asked to authorize the change of plan, and the project developed into another and more beautiful form. The public garden was retained as a part of the plan, and so was the tree-lined, parallel-pipedon-paved avenue; but the great memorial was cut down to a simple commemorative shaft. Beside it, however, a stately plaster-faced edifice, with granite trimmings, was to spring into being, from whose portals was to go forth that greatest civilizing agent in any free country—universal education. Just then, by a strange freak of fortune, an imperial minister who wished to connect his name with some great and imperishable

institution—other than the founding of a great family—also conceived the idea of a national university. And with it, in order to enlarge its proportions and its universality, it was proposed that all the important law, medical, and engineering schools of the country, together with leading libraries and scientific institutions, should be made subordinate departments to it. The first whisper of this great scheme, backed by a name which is now a household word in every province of the empire, was a death blow to the cherished hopes of Ypiranga. It seemed as though the thrilling words of Dom Pedro I, "*Independência ou Morte*!" were to be left unrecorded on the one only spot where they were spoken. To be sure they will still live in the hearts of Brazilian orators, and will be the theme of many a 7th of September discourse—but this does not meet the need of the hour. Ypiranga should be the Mecca of all devout patriots, and São Paulo the Athens of Brazil. An imperial rival so near as Rio de Janeiro, to which the São Paulo law school should be subject, is fatal however to such an aspiration as this. Up to the present moment two lottery drawings have been held and their patriotic results, amounting to considerably more than a thousand contos, have been placed to the credit of the monument. But what monument? The provincial assembly has changed the scheme from the original design to that of an university—and the commission has no power to expend the money on anything else; and the university is now impracticable because the imperial government is proposing to create one of its own? How, therefore, is the money to be spent? In course of time another drawing will work its patriotic will throughout the country, and the memorial fund of a grateful people will reach the goodly sum of two thousand contos. Marble is growing scarce and dear as time goes on, and universities are springing up like municipal halls all over the world. The golden opportunity is passing away, and with it the patriotic impulse which has set the "wheel of fortune" in motion. We trust that something will soon be decided to solve this serious embarrassment of our São Paulo friends, and to turn afloat this rapidly augmenting donation of the patriotic Ypiranga lottery.

BRITISH SLAVE-HOLDING.

Our American contemporary the *Rio News* has felt strongly exercised over the immunity of the same committed by the Gladstone government in not ordering prosecutions of British subjects for an atrocious crime in holding slaves in Brazil, and we are convinced that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty will quake with fear, if not with remorse, about the 17th of the current month, should the British Minister not have already over a helmet them with the direful news.

Unfortunately for our indignant contemporary, it has been drawing its long bow at the moon, being evidently ignorant of what no doubt the law advisers of the British Government have informed the British premier, that under certain circumstances British companies and individuals can still legally hold, receive and even sell slaves, as will be seen by the following extract from the Act of 1843:

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that in all the cases in which the holding or taking of slaves shall not be prohibited by this or any other Act of Parliament, it shall be lawful to sell or transfer such slaves, anything in this or in any other Act of Parliament notwithstanding.

"Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained, shall be taken to subject to any forfeiture, punishment or penalty any person transferring or receiving any share in any Joint Stock Company established before the passing of this Act in respect of any slave or slaves in the possession of such Company before such time, or for selling any slave or slaves which were lawfully in his possession at the time of passing this Act, or which such persons shall or may have become possessed or entitled unto *and file* prior to such sale by inheritance, devise, bequest, marriage or otherwise by operation of law."

English are not the only foreigners whom residence or industrial relations have connected with the domestic institution of Brazil, but apparently

the American organ is anxious to make of the British a vicarious sacrifice upon the altar of its blatant philanthropy, and has therefore not a word to reproach for the numerous slaveholding Americans of S. Paulo, the Rio Doce and elsewhere in Brazil who have purchased their slaves since the abolition of slavery in the United States. *Anglo-Brazilian Times*, August 1.

If anything further were needed to condemn the reported position assumed by the British government with reference to the holding of slaves by British subjects, or to expose the weakness of the defense advanced by those who have continued to hold slaves in defiance of law and the humane instincts of the English people, the foregoing contribution to the editorial columns of the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* is all that could reasonably be desired. If there is one English lawyer or one intelligent Englishman who accepts the foregoing as a satisfactory warrant and justification of British slave holding to-day, we want to know his name. It is purely a waste of effort for our contemporary to call upon national prejudices in this matter, for it can not be done. American though we may be, we are English by descent, language, literature, laws, traditions, impulses, everything. We are of that great English people from whom have sprung so large a part of the liberal institutions of to-day. We are of that people who have ever fought stubbornly for personal rights and liberties. And we are of that same people who first espoused the cause of the unhappy slave, and who have for years expended both blood and money to secure his freedom. It is not for men who turn their backs upon these great national sacrifices, to sneer at us as Americans. It is not for men who own slaves in express violation of British law, and who are fattening upon the accursed traffic in defiance of every sense of honor and honesty, to talk to us about partiality. The men who could conspire against the dearest rights of two or three hundred blacks in order to reap the profits of their illegal enslavement, and then excuse the crime on the score of philanthropic interest in their welfare, are not the men to sneer at what they are pleased to term "blatant philanthropy." For those who are capable of committing acts such as this, and for those who have lost so much of Anglo-Saxon honor and manhood as to defend them, there is no hearing before honorable men, and no justification which will shield them from universal contempt and scorn. American though we may be, we are yet of that Anglo-Saxon blood which has learned to place human rights and national honor above the sordid greed of individuals or corporations.

As to the provisions of the act of 1843, above quoted, in what sense can they be used to justify any act of British slave holding to-day? Is it to be presumed that the British abolitionists who enacted the prohibitory law of 1843, contemplated the grant of a perpetual right to hold slaves to those who happened to own slaves at that time? Is it to be presumed that a sweeping prohibitory act of nearly fifty years ago—more than the average period of life—provided exceptions more powerful than itself which should permit certain corporations and individuals to hold slaves and profit from their labor, to buy and sell slave property—in fact to carry on the business of slave holding just as though the act of prohibition never were framed? And even supposing that it permitted the then slaveholder to retain the slaves then in his possession, does that include the right to hold in slavery the children of these slaves, and their descendants through all time? Does the exception above quoted, which was framed to cover the rights and liabilities of a certain class of persons to whom slaves might come by act of others or who might be interested in them as stockholders—

does this exception mean that slavery was thereafter legalized to such persons? In the cases specified, it would be clearly unjust to inflict the penalty upon a British subject to whom a slave man and woman might fall by inheritance, or otherwise; but will anyone say that the children of this slave pair are the legal slaves of this British subject, and that he can continue to raise slaves and profit by their enforced labor without violating the general provisions of the act? This whole defense is so absurd and so illogical, that we wonder how any intelligent man can advance it. Certainly no man would resort to such a defense except in cases of blind desperation, or of deliberate chicanery. There can be no English law which will make an act illegal and wrong for one man, and legal and right for another. Either slave holding is right, or it is wrong—English humanity has pronounced it *wrong*. Either British slave holding is forbidden, or is not—and the act of 1843 expressly *forbids* it.

As to American slave holding in Brazil, we have no excuse to make. As there is no law affecting the ownership of slaves by Americans residing abroad, there is no remedy whatever for the evil, and even if there were it can in no sense be an excuse for British slave holders. We shall not hesitate to denounce American slave holding whenever an occasion arises, and we shall speak even more plainly than we are now doing. It should be remembered however, that, with one or two exceptions, the Americans who hold slaves in Brazil were slave holders at home, and are doing what they have been educated to believe right; while in the case of British subjects there is not even this poor justification.

THINGS NOT GENERALLY KNOWN.

The naves of Harau and Solomon were the first to navigate the waters of the Amazon!

So says Barão de Tefé, and if he is not an authority we should just like to know who is! Does any profane sufferer ask, Who is Barão de Tefé? He is no less a personage than the director-general of the hydrographic department of the Brazilian naval service, the director of the ex-projected naval expedition to observe the transit of Venus, ex-director of various hydrographic surveys, *redator* of an important report on aerial navigation, a member of various important scientific corporations, and a valued authority on many subjects outside of his special profession. This gentleman has just concluded a series of remarkable lectures on the earliest navigators of the Amazon, and the following extracts—which we reproduce for the benefit of our "paleontological, archaeological, philological, and paleographical" readers—are a few of the crumbs preserved by the *Cruzina* from this intellectual feast:

After asserting that he had not advanced one single theory which was not based on thoroughly reliable documents, the lecturer resumed his subject at the navigation of the Amazon by the Phenicians. He was decidedly of opinion that this question (which he was fully aware was contested by some) had not been properly settled, and he would like to see it taken up by others. By paleontology, archaeology, philology and paleography (some preserve us!) he had proved in his preceding lecture where prehistoric man was to be found, and he insisted that this question ought to be thoroughly discussed. Besides, it was an accepted fact that Solomon had son in the aid of Harau, King of Tyre, in Phoenicia, in the building of his temple. The lecturer then, after showing the position of Harau's territory, went on to trace where his ships must have passed (the italics are ours) to bring the sought for aid to Solomon; and from this, by a series of scientific inferences, he proceeded to prove the probability of the Phenicians having navigated the Amazon. After discussing Solomon's voyages at considerable length, the lecturer deduced various arguments and cited various facts, among others the incident of Jonah, who embarked at Tarshish! In reply to a gentleman who was well up in Hebrew, and who had raised some points of etymology, the lecturer stated that

the real etymology of Tarshish was *tail*, to discover, *chicht*, gold dust. And then, returning to the rivers Madeira, Mamoré and their tributaries, he proved triumphantly by various arguments *where Solomon went to fetch gold dust!* As a further proof he mentioned the tribe of female warriors known by the name of—*Amorons*; and in corroboration he cited various customs, notably circumcision, practiced by the indigenous tribes.

There! it is a comfort to have had that point set at rest any way! We don't mind confessing now that up to reading the foregoing we had thought that Tarshish was in quite another direction; but we had been misled by the "ivory and peacocks" being included in the cargo with the "gold and silver and apes" (1 Kings x. 22). However, a Hebrew gentleman whom we have consulted, tells us that the word "ivory" is now a limited by all the best authorities to be an interpolation, while "peacocks" is "parrots" in the original. This amended reading, coupled with the flood of light poured upon the subject by the learned Baron's researches, clearly identifies Brazil with ancient Tarshish, and while we boldly avow our conversion to his views we humbly beg to place the foregoing results of our own researches at his disposal against the next time that he lectures on this abstruse and neglected subject.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

from the Buenos Aires Herald, of July 14.

—Diplomatic relations have been suspended between the government of Uruguay and those of Italy and Spain.

—Another cargo of 420 tons of coal from Sandy Point arrived to-day (July 11) consigned to Messrs. Simoes & Co.

—The *Liebig stadium* will close its *faena* this month. The number of animals killed will amount to 170,000 head.

—The national Congress is inundated with petitions for pensions on every imaginable plan. Some of them are specimens of the most unmitigated cheek.

—Two editors tried to cut each other's throats on Wednesday at a *quinta* near Flores over some grievance or other, and one of them came very near being shut. Is our civilization a failure? (We guess it is, colleague!)

—The department of engineers is to receive the sum of \$50,000 mte to buy posts etc., with which to surround what is to be the new city "La Plata," or what will be pointed out by future generations as what was to be it.

—The Buenos Aires Gas Company has sent in to the president of municipality an account for \$6,800 for gas consumed on the nights of the 8th and 9th of July last in celebration of the national independence.

—The post-office of the capital has delivered, during last month, in the city alone, 117,236 letters and 68,156 periodicals. This gives an idea of the commercial movement of the capital and of the good management of the post-office.

—A well-known *baroque* of this city, just arrived from the Uruguay, reports everything up there all serene, camps looking well, sheep in very fair condition, and everything on both sides of the river looking promising.

—We hear that Messrs. Clark's attempt in London to place the shares of the Transatlantic railway has completely failed. Although this was already known to a few, yet the matter appears now to have become of public interest.

—We see that in a conference of national ministers held last night (July 13) in order to take into consideration the establishing of mortgage banks in the provinces, it was decided that the project was unconstitutional and that the governors of Buenos Aires, Entre Rios, Santa Fé and Santiago del Estero are to be brought back from the error of their ways.

—The national finance minister, Dr. Romero, signed to-day drafts to the value of 500,000 francs, as the last unpaid portion of the coupon amounting to £270,000 on the loan which comes due on September next, the liquidation of which is in the hands of Messrs. Baring Bros. There is nothing like punctuality, doctor, to please the "ingless," whether it be in the satisfying the requirements of a nation or a tailor's bill.

—The railway from Mercedes (San Luis) a distance of 535 kilometres, was commenced last Sunday with suitable formalities. The first section of this line will go as far as the Lujan river over which a temporary bridge is to be thrown. There are now 86 laborers at work on the ground.

—The United States gunboat *Marion* is under orders to proceed to the United States early in September.

—Sr. Don Javier Arraño has just purchased from the government 100 leagues of public lands in the province of Santa Fé, at the rate of \$6,800 per league, and paying the government 40,000 pesos on account. Such transactions can hardly be of any advantage to the government, and they certainly turn these public lands to a purpose which is very different from that to which they ought to be applied.

—Owing to the fact that the juries of the Exhibition have not got through their work yet, it is probable that the closing will be postponed for another month. It is a pity that the "clat" with which this final act might have been effected has been so sadly marred by the small dealing connected with the lottery that was so injudiciously hidden in connection with the affair.

—The police commissaries of Concepcion have been mentioned on several occasions as possessing a sense of justice strongly avowing of that felt by Judge Lynch of illustrious memory. He has just been informed on good authority that a notorious assassin who succeeded in evading the law has been found and summarily shot by a commissary and two policemen; and that the whole of that department acknowledges the righteousness of the deed.

—The provincial government has directed M. Boef the director of the Naval School, to be paid the sum of 1,500 frs., to cover the expenses of Lieutenant Perrin, of the French navy, who comes to direct the observations of the passage of Venus. Our government has a most original faculty for doing things of this kind and it already merits the credit of being one of the largest importers of foreign lieutenants in the world. *Buen provecho!*

—Dates from London to June 15th report the following: We have received the prospectus of the North-Western of Uruguay Railway Company, Limited, which has been incorporated for the purpose of acquiring and completing the railway and taking over the property of the North-Western Railway of Montevideo Company, Limited. The capital of the company is £1,410,000, and the present issue is £340,000 of six per cent. Debentures, being part of an authorized issue of £400,000. The security for the debentures will be a first charge on the line and the deposit in the hands of trustees of \$1,800,000 of Uruguayan government bonds of the internal debt.

—There is great indignation expressed by some of the exhibitors at our grand Exhibition at the summary manner in which the national government appears by the prolongation of the time of closing, to treat them. They naturally say we have made great sacrifices to assist in this national undertaking and now that diplomas and awards have been made and the affair virtually ended we are unable to dispose of our goods to buyers who are actually waiting for them. As there can be no possible further competition we should deem it advisable on the part of the government to allow all those to take away their goods who may so desire, notwithstanding the *reglamento* to the contrary.

—Favorable as are the circumstances under which many of our railways are built, there can hardly be any more brilliant prospect in store for any of them, than that which is reserved for the projected Cincero railway, every obstacle in the way of the realization of which we hope soon to see removed. The government must have realized long since, that the task of delimiting the vast territory of the Chaco from the constant raids and incursions of the Indians by military force is an utterly hopeless one, unless it were possible to keep continually there an army larger than the present standing army of the republic. On the other hand, the system of colonization that would immediately come into operation, simultaneously with the commencement of the construction of the said railway, and the thriving centres of life and industry that could be scattered over the desert, making it glad with the voice of civilization, would tend more effectively to subdue the Indian and to bring him under control than any army, however large, could hope to do. These are projects presented at times to the government, which, while the sanctioning of them does not necessitate any sacrifice, do not offer any very tangible advantages, and are consequently regarded with more or less indifference, but this is one which, in return for a merely nominal guarantee, offers advantages of so positive nature in return that it would pay the government even to purchase them at a high price. It is to be hoped that Congress will not be blind to what we would set forth on this subject, and that it may sanction the construction of the Chaco railway in accordance with the wishes of the projectors, and without any unnecessary delay.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Cape S. Thomé light house was inaugurated on the 29th ult.

—The Minas Geraes police force is to be armed with the Comblain rifle, of the pattern used in the army.

—A new journal was started in São Paulo on the 1st inst. under the title of *O Ypiranga*. It is to be liberal in politics and is designed to succeed the *Diário da Manhã*, whose effects it purchases.

—The 145th anniversary of the founding of the city of Rio Grande occurred on the 17th ult. From the present apathy respecting the bar it is improbable that the city will care to record many more of these anniversaries.

—On the 12th ult. a resident of Jahu, São Paulo, named Carlos Lebeis, was shot and gravely wounded by some person unknown. His death followed on the 17th. All the inquiries thus far made go to prove the assassin to be none other than Lebeis' own son, who has disappeared.

—The state of society at S. Simão, São Paulo, is reported to be greatly disturbed. The *Provincia* is informed that some thirty notorious criminals reside there openly, and are the causes of constant trouble. We trust the *Globo* will advise a little wholesome "lyric law" for this one occasion.

—According to the *Oeste de Minas* of the 19th ult. there have been 777 voluntary manumissions of slaves in that province since the promulgation of the emancipation law of 1871. This total is exclusive of the 400 slaves liberated by the will of the Countess do Rio Novo, who recently died in London.

—A ghoulish fellow wandered into the cemetery at Rio Claro, São Paulo, on the night of the 16th ult. and stole three little marble angels. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be lenient with the poor fellow, for a man who has arrived at the desperate alternative of carrying off one of these images is deserving of public commiseration.

—The municipality of Campinas is known as one of the most fertile in the province of São Paulo, and yet during the week ending June 22 there were imported for the consumption of its inhabitants 6,054 kilos of Indian corn, 11,776 kilos of beans, 5,729 kilos of farinha, and 187 kilos of rice. An agricultural country dependent upon importation for its food supply is an economic anomaly.

—The *Gazeta*, of Uberaba, Minas Geraes, of the 16th ult., relates that on the 3rd a party of women forced their way into the parish church of Garimpo das Alagadas, where a military board was sitting, and tore up not only all the conscription lists, but all the papers employed in the military registry. They then quietly withdrew, leaving the astonished board to consider this new perplexity in official life.

—The *Provincia*, of São Paulo, of the 23rd ult., calls attention to the circumstance that the provincial treasury had suspended the payment of June salaries to public officials on the plea of preparing the books for the current year. The public employees, however, do not fully appreciate the excuse, and are inquiring why the books of the year can not be prepared after last year's obligations are paid.

—A provincial colleague has discovered a prophecy of the future in the circumstance that the twenty provinces of Brazil contain each one letter with which to compose the words "*A República Brasileira*." This, however, is done at the expense of the *município netto* which just now dominates the rest of the country, and from which quite enough letters can be drawn to offset the prophecy with the word "*Imperio*."

—According to a telegram received in this city on the 28th ult. two engineers named Leilon and Praxeles Rebello Bastos had been attacked by a gang of five highwaymen at a place called Barra Preta, near Caranahy, Minas, and Leilon was killed. The two engineers were employed on the Dom Pedro II railway prolongation, and were carrying money to pay the laborers. The robbers failed to secure the money, however, because of the arrival of assistance.

—During some days past the city of São Paulo has been in a state of high excitement over the discovery of a subterranean gallery on the 21st ult. by the water works company while making excavations in the Largo da Liberdade. In places the gallery was almost one and a half meters in height, while in others it was barely one third that. One or two old coins, some bricks, tiles, an old pipe, and various other objects were discovered. By some it was thought—as is always the case—that the gallery was made by the Jesuits, and by others that it was the work of some mysterious Englishman many years ago who were suspected of having something to do with counterfeit money. After many such conjectures and further examination of the gallery it transpires that the tunnel was constructed to convey water from an old tank to a *Adours* formerly occupied by the royal governors in colonial times.

—Late advices from the south state that the Rio Paraná has greatly increased in volume.

—The June customs receipts at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 19,195\$158.

—A man recently died at Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, from injuries received in a bull fight.

—The city of Pará is still in trouble about its supply of fresh meat, and is appealing to the president and legislature of the province for help.

—Up to latest reports the sum of 25,000\$ has been subscribed for the rebuilding of the parish church recently destroyed by fire at S. João da Barra.

—The president of Rio Grande do Sul has chosen the 17th of September for the election of a deputy in the 3rd district to fill the vacancy occasioned by the choice of Dr. Henrique d'Avila as senator.

—The postal receipts of the province of Pará amounted to 130,051\$440 in 1881-82 against 58,253\$770 in 1880-81. For the same years the expenditures were 108,436\$980, against 49,333\$351.

—An assassination occurred at near Tanhy, São Paulo, on the 20th ult., a man named Antonio Raymundo Machado being killed by Leonardo Tertuliano de Campos. The police have taken the affair into consideration.

—According to the *Gazeta de Angra*, of Angra das Reis, of the 16th ult., a large whale was killed on the Gratahú beach near that place, by some fishermen a few days before. The length of the fish is given as 46½ feet, and its body was left upon the beach simply as an object of curiosity.

—A poor old woman, eighty years of age, was murdered at a place known as Rocinha, municipality of Jundiahy, São Paulo, on the 26th ult. A German who had been seen to leave the house, was afterwards captured, when he confessed his guilt. His excuse for the crime was that the woman had slandered him.

—The *Jornal do Recife* of the 26th ult. relates the crime of a slave holder and his overseer at Escada, Pernambuco, on the 20th ult., by which one slave was killed and another gravely injured. The poor captives were whipped, immed, and burned, until they were one mass of wounds. Their condition was most pitiable. And yet the *slave is private property*, say some men, and they must therefore be left entirely alone to the tender mercies of their owners!

—The *Liberal Mineiro*, of Ouro Preto, Minas Geraes, of the 27 ult., calls local attention to the cruel treatment of animals in the slaughter house of that city. It is charged that cattle have been kept shut up eight days without either food or water, and that when killed they were so poor and weak that they could hardly stand alone. Besides the barbarity of these acts, it would seem that public health demands a rigid investigation into these charges.

—A riot occurred at S. Fideis, province of Rio de Janeiro, on the evening of the 25th ult., owing to the arrest and imprisonment of the *juz municipal*, Dr. Cesar de Andrade, by the police. Some two hundred people armed with guns, knives, clubs, etc., surrounded the jail and compelled the police subdelegado to set his prisoner at liberty, after which the mob organized a procession with a band of music and fireworks. The affair has caused considerable sensation.

—A band of robbers assaulted the residence of a widow lady on the Quarahy frontier, Rio Grande do Sul, on the night of the 3rd ult. Two soldiers were quartered in the house, but failed to offer any resistance. The mistress of the estate, D. Claudiana Rodrigues da Silva, and a guest, secured the doors and hid what they could to defend themselves. The robbers finally broke down the door and forced their way into the house. They carried away some 60,000\$ in money and 3,000\$ in valuables.

—The Pernambuco provincial budget for the current year makes the following appropriations:

Provincial assembly.....	91,533\$965
President's office.....	77,140 542
Public instruction.....	958,153 946
Industrial subsidies.....	69,900 000
Public works, less increase in salaries.....	1,576,064 300
Public order.....	609,838 000
Public illumination.....	259,257 984
Charitable relief.....	321,795 500
Revenue collection and audit	347,079 000
Pensions, etc.....	131,000 000
Interest on funded debt.....	280,048 825
Debits unpaid of past years	201,638 325
Printing accounts.....	40,478 500
Public worship.....	59,200 000
Fire company.....	25,000 000
Eventual expenses.....	7,000 000
	5,144,967 877

Appropriations for past year. 3,768,187\$857

Increase.....1,376,780\$020

—The *Diário da Manhã*, of São Paulo, has suspended publication.

—The steamer *Gleannux*, from New York, arrived at Pernambuco on the 22nd ult.

—The Minas Geraes provincial assembly was opened on the 29th ult.

—São Paulo was visited by a tail storm on the evening of the 29th ult., but with no special damage so far as we are informed.

—The new liberal organ in São Paulo, *O Ypiranga*, has secured the contract for publishing the official acts of the government of that province.

—A shipment of 2,300 kilos of quina and 138 kilos of sassafras (recently made from Santos). They were sent to Naples, and are the beginning of two new industries for the province of São Paulo.

—Dr. Avellaneda, ex-president of the Argentine Republic, arrived in this port on the French packet *Sinclair*, on the 30th ult. Our Argentine exchanges state that Dr. Avellaneda's visit is purely of a private character, and has no political significance whatever.

—The *Contemporaneo*, of Campos, notes the arrival there of a man, arrested for brutal treatment toward his own daughter, a girl of some 13 or 14 years. The latter is accused of having killed the girl by a post and then whipped her every day during a period of four months.

—An American steam tug, the *Panor*, en route to San Francisco, California, from Philadelphia, called at this port on the 31st ult. for coal. The *Panor* is a staunch little vessel of 160 tons, and is showing good speed in her around the Horn trip. She made the distance between Pernambuco and Rio in five days.

—We have received the initial numbers of *O Ypiranga*, a new daily inaugurated in São Paulo on the 1st inst. The *Ypiranga*, is the successor of the *Diário da Manhã*, whose material, make-up, and printers have been assumed by the new enterprise. The *Ypiranga* starts out well, and has our best wishes for its success.

—A murder in the penal colony of Fernando de Noronha occurred on the 21st ult., a convict named Ventania, stalling and killing his comrade, Emiliano. Ventania was first sent to Fernando for seven years for a homicide, and this is his second murder during his residence there. For the first his sentence was extended to twenty years, and now it will probably be made perpetual.

—A personal encounter occurred in Piahy the other day between two Dr. called another an "idiot." The latter felt this to be a reflection on his "education," so he struck his antagonist in the face. The blow was followed by a cut with a whip. On the following day the two doctors met again, the one using a whip and the other a revolver. One of them is now trying to get well, but with slight chances of success.

—An Escada correspondent of the *Jornal da Recife*, Pernambuco, relates that on the 16th ult. in the early evening, the body of a dead man, enshrined in a hammock, was brought into the town and taken to the cemetery for burial. A woman accompanied the remains, and stated that the deceased was a free man and was her husband. She then left town. Later in the evening a report was circulated to the effect that the dead man was a slave who had been whipped to death. The police authorities then put the cemetery under guard, and on the following day the body was disinterred before witnesses. The scene which then followed is described as most horrible and revolting. The lack of the unhappy man—a slave—was lacerated from the neck to the thighs, and was one horrible sore. His neck showed several holes made by the iron collar, and his body bore the marks of other most inhuman cruelties. The poor wretch had died a terrible death, the victim of cruelties and tortures which none but savages could have perpetrated. And this is that purely "domestic institution" about whose preservation and good name there is so much anxiety!

In an official note of June 8, the Mexican minister at Washington informs the American secretary of state that the Mexican Congress has abolished the export duty on silver coin and bullion, the abolition to take effect on the first of November next. This measure, it is believed, will conduce greatly to the development of the mining industries of Mexico.

The situation of the cotton crop in the United States as it existed at the middle of June was a decrease of about 3 per cent as compared with last year in the acreage in the whole 173 cotton producing counties of the southern states. The outlook was unpromising, and nothing pointed to an ultimately large yield, as the weather has been extremely unfavorable. To attain the result of a crop any thing like as large as the 1880-81 one would require exceptionally fine weather for the remainder of the season, for a great deal has to be accomplished to compensate for the disadvantage of a bad start.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The D. Pedro II line obtained a gold medal at the Buenos Aires exposition.

—Traffic service was inaugurated on the Penha branch of the Mogyana railway on the 30th ult.

—The completion of the Mogyana line to S. Simão, S. Paulo, was signified by the entrance of a locomotive into that place on the 29th ult.

—The June receipts of the "Recife ao Limoeiro" railway amounted to 12,627\$810, and the expenditures to 17,446\$500, leaving a deficit of 4,818\$670.

—The June receipts of the "Recife ao S. Francisco" railway amounted to 54,121\$426, and the expenditures to 103,302\$666, leaving a deficit of 49,181\$540.

—The *Mercurio*, of Petropolis, says that the first Rigenbach locomotive of the Principe do Grão Pará railway has been mounted and tried over 500 meters of completed road.

—The minister of agriculture has declared the call for proposals, recently closed, for the construction of the Salazar extension of the Dom Pedro II line, to be without effect. A new call will shortly be issued.

—During the half year ending June 30 the receipts of the S. Leopoldina railway, of Rio Grande do Sul, amounted to 56,104\$010, and the expenditures to 62,193\$420, leaving a deficit of 5,999\$410.

—Two proposals for the extension of the Sorocabana railway to Itapetinga, São Paulo, were opened on the 24th ult., one signed by Fernando Antonio de Mello and the other by Luiz Teixeira Bittencourt Schrinho.

—A further subscription of 2,350,000 in debentures of the Rio and Minas railway was opened in London on the 24th ult. The debentures were placed at 104, with 6 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. amortization. The subscription completes the capital in guaranteed debentures, the total amount being 8,866 875.

—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted an amendment to the budget authorizing the construction of a branch of the Dom Pedro II line to Ouro Preto, the capital of Minas Geraes. The road will cost thousands of contos, and will benefit a few contractors, some dozens of office-holders, a few travelers and a limited number of shop-keepers.

—Proposals for the construction of the prolongation of the D. Pedro II line between Itaboraí and Salinas, Minas Geraes, were opened on the 25th ult. Owing to a neglect to advertise, only a few were aware that proposals had been called for, consequently the competition was simply a farce. As it is a government job, however, the manner of effecting it occasions no surprise.

—The provincial government of Rio de Janeiro has accepted the proposal of Manoel Gomes de Oliveira for the purchase of the Cantagallo railway and the construction of its projected extensions. The amount to be paid for the road is 10,000,000\$, and the total capital authorized for the road and its extensions is 20,000,000\$, upon which the province guarantees 6 per cent. The two principal extensions are those of the main line to a junction with the Leopoldina line and of the Rio Bonito branch to Macaé. The road is to revert to the province at the end of 70 years.

—The completion of track-laying on the extension of the Mogyana railway from Casa Branca to S. Simão, São Paulo, occurred on the 29th ult. This extension of the Mogyana line has a length of 86 kilometers. The work of construction was begun by the contractors, Messrs. Sampson & Branton, in December, 1883. The first section of 22 kilometers was delivered and opened to traffic November 1st, 1881, the second section of 32 kilometers—not yet opened to traffic—was finished and delivered early in June last, and now the third section of 32 kilometers, or less than twenty months from the inauguration of work, is completed and will be ready for regular traffic by the 15th inst. The second section involves some 12 kilometers of very heavy work in crossing the Serra Arapendado, there having been considerable rock cuttings and heavy embankments. The exceptional rains of the last season delayed the works for a long period and occasioned considerable damage. This new extension of the Mogyana opens up one of the most fertile regions of São Paulo, and will unquestionably command a very profitable traffic.

The secretary of the treasury has transmitted to Congress the report of the director of the mint upon the product of gold and silver in the United States in 1881. Total product of gold for the year, \$34,700,000, and of silver, \$43,000,000. Colorado takes first place among the producing states, with a yield of more than \$20,000,000. California follows with a yield of nearly \$19,000,000 and Nevada, which at one time ranked first, is now third, with a product of less than \$9,000,000.

office and at 2 1/2-2916 private. Sovereigns closed at 11 1/2-2916 sellers, 11 1/2-2916 buyers. The business done during the week closing to-day has been very limited, there having been few takers of bank paper and a great scarcity of private bills, the latter owing to the continued stagnation in our export market.

July 31.—The market opened to-day at the same rates at which it closed on Saturday, the banks maintaining the official rate of 2 1/2 but drawing on head offices at 2 1/2. Private paper, which continues scarce, was negotiated at 2 1/2 and 2 1/2. In bank paper on France some small transactions were effected at 4 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11 1/2-2916 and 11 1/2-2916 cash.

August 1.—To-day the market presented more firmness and though the official rate of the banks remained at 2 1/2 they drew on head offices at 2 1/2 and 2 1/2. Private paper was passed at 2 1/2 and 2 1/2 on London and at 4 1/2 on France. Sovereigns closed at 11 1/2-2916 sellers, 11 1/2-2916 buyers.

August 2.—There was no material alteration in the market to-day and the business transacted was unimportant at 2 1/2 bank and 2 1/2 private on London, 4 1/2 private on France and 5 1/2 private on Hamburg. Sovereigns were unchanged.

August 3.—The market to-day was unchanged at the following official rates:

London	2 1/2 90 ds
Paris	4 1/2 "
Hamburg	5 1/2 "
Italy	4 1/2 3 ds
Portugal	2 1/2 %

Small transactions were effected on London at 2 1/2 bank paper on head office and at 2 1/2 and 2 1/2 private. Sovereigns closed at 11 1/2-2916 buyers.

—According to its annual report the "Confiança" insurance company of this city effected insurances on property to a total value of 53,730,420 during the last fiscal year, of which 5,626,400 were maritime and 48,104,020 were land risks. The total amount received in premiums was 209,538,800, and that paid out on losses 98,179,595. The two dividends for the year amount to 58 per share, (not paid up) which is equivalent to 25 per cent. The sum of 1,500,000 was carried to account of reserve fund which now amounts to 175,000.

—The July returns at the custom house at this port show the total receipts to be 3,466,993,433 as follows:

Imports.....	2,870,266,687
Despatch maritime.....	16,302,432
Exports.....	577,306,197
Other sources.....	2,458,117
Total.....	3,466,993,433
Deposits.....	3,180,869
Revolutions.....	3,180,869
Interest revenue returns.....	508,215,093

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

July 25.	
25 Six per cent apolices.....	1,074 000
127 do.....	1,075 000
5,000 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	104 %
140 Banco Commercial, buyer's option till Aug. 31.....	240 000
50 Banco Industrial.....	235 000
6 do.....	236 000
130 Allianza Insurance.....	30 000
110 Carris S. Christoval.....	365 000
100 Banco Industrial.....	240 000
2 1/2 Architectonica.....	118 000
100 Porto Fidei debentures.....	100 000
400 Banco Predial hyp. n. of June 21.....	76 %

July 24.	
75 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
18,000 Provincial apolices.....	103 %
50 Banco do Commercio 1st serie.....	218 000
75 Intergridade Insurance.....	23 000
25 Architectonica.....	110 000

July 23.	
9 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
30 do.....	1,074 000
2 do.....	1,075 000
2,000 National Loan of 1879.....	115 000
20 Santo Antonio de Indago R.R.....	175 000
5 Uniao dos Lavadores.....	80 %
40 do debentures.....	80 %
116 Banco Predial, hyp. notes with int.....	78 %

July 26.	
7 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075 000
3 Banco Rural.....	280 000
74 Banco do Commercio 1st serie.....	220 000
100 do 2nd serie.....	104 000
3 Fidelidade Insurance.....	220 000
100 Intergridade Insurance.....	75 300
100 Nova Permanente Insurance.....	31 000
50 Sorocabana R.R.....	103 000
100 Carris Villa Isabel.....	240 000
153 Leopoldina debentures.....	100 000
126 Macabé e Campos R.R. do.....	93 1/2 %
113 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (7c).....	95 1/2 %

July 27.	
26 Six per cent apolices.....	1,075 000
10,000 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	103 %
100 Banco do Brazil.....	291 000
7 do.....	291 000
30 Banco Rural.....	275 000
10 Fidelidade Insurance.....	220 000
30 Garantia Insurance.....	148 000
140 Botanical Garden R.R.....	190 000
100 do for July 29.....	195 000
3 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes (7c).....	95 %
45 Banco Predial hypoth. n. of July 21.....	75 1/2 %

July 28.	
161 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
40 do.....	1,075 000
100 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie.....	161 000
4 Intergridade Insurance.....	80 000
50 do for Aug. 5.....	80 000
100 Carris Villa Isabel.....	245 000
25 do.....	242 000
50 Sorocabana R.R.....	165 000
100 do.....	107 000
100 do seller's option till Dec. 31.....	107 000
20 Carris S. Christoval.....	360 000
200 Botanical Garden R.R.....	190 000
62 Macabé e Campos debentures.....	93 %
100 Sorocabana debentures of 45\$.....	92 %
200 Banco do Brazil, hyp. notes (7c).....	95 1/2 %
400 Banco Predial, hyp. notes without int.....	76 %

July 29.	
1 Six per cent apolices.....	1,072 000
2,000 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	103 %
40 Banco Rural.....	275 000
24 Banco do Commercio 1st serie.....	220 000
37 Confiança Insurance.....	30 000
21 Carangula R.R.....	180 000
7 Fidelidade Insurance.....	220 000
8 Quissama debentures.....	205 000
31 Sorocabana debentures of 45\$.....	92 %
300 Banco Predial hypoth. n. without int.....	76 %

July 31.	
10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
52 do.....	1,075 000
23,000 Apolices of Rio Grande.....	par
8 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	101 %
2,000 Six per cent apolices of small amounts.....	106 000
5 Banco do Brazil.....	291 000
100 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie.....	162 000
30 Intergridade Insurance.....	80 000
10 Fidelidade Insurance.....	220 000
50 Botanical Garden R.R., buyer's option till Dec. 31.....	195 000
100 Industrial Fluimance.....	122 000
5 Macabé e Campos debentures.....	93 %
50 Carris Urbanos.....	235 000

August 1.	
25 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
6 Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	103 %
14,000 Provincial apolices of Rio Grande.....	par
153 Banco do Brazil.....	292 000
50 Sorocabana R.R.....	110 000
100 Brazil Industrial.....	250 000
194 do for Aug. 5.....	250 000
55 Macabé e Campos R.R.....	255 000
6 National Loan of 1879.....	115 1/2 %
15 Garantia Insurance.....	150 000
50 Carris Villa Isabel.....	250 000

Aug. 2.	
55 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
20 Banco do Brazil.....	291 000
88 do.....	291 000
12 Banco Rural.....	276 000
50 Banco do Commercio 2nd serie.....	162 000
100 Doar. H. Pedro II.....	110 000
10 do.....	118 000
31 Carris Villa Isabel.....	250 000
100 Banco Predial hyp. notes with int.....	78 1/2 %

Aug. 3.	
24 Six per cent apolices.....	1,070 000
2,000 Provincial apolices.....	103 %
100 Banco do Brazil.....	291 000
40 Banco Industrial.....	235 000
50 Botanical Garden R.R., buyer's option till Oct. 20, ex div.....	195 000
200 do buyer's option till Dec. 31.....	195 000
100 Carris Urbanos.....	250 000
30 Carris Urbanos.....	237 000
36 Macabé e Campos.....	255 000
100 Banco do Brazil hyp. notes.....	95 1/2 %
50 do [7c] 2d serie.....	96 %

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, August 4th, 1882.

Exports.

Coffee.—During the period under review, since our last report on the 22nd ult., our market has been somewhat more active owing to the slight increase in the receipts, the daily average of which during the last 10 days of July, was 9,155 bags against 8,991 bags in the preceding 10 days.

Currency prices have been ruled 210 reis per 100 kilos for Superior and Good First, 200 reis for Regular First, 190 reis for Ordinary First and 200 reis for Good Second, those of Ordinary Second being unchanged.

The advance on the better grades is more marked than that on the lower ones on account of their continuing to be very sparingly represented in the small stock on hand.

The sterling cost of coffee to-day, as compared with that on the 22nd ult., shows an advance of 2 1/2 per cent, for prime to fair United States, 17 per cent for Good Channel, 1 1/2 per cent for Fair Channel and 7 1/2 per cent for Low Channel cargoes.

The sales since the 22nd ult. have been 107,220 bags, viz:

66,490 bags for United States	
35,800 " Europe	
3,000 " Cape of Good Hope	
1,919 " Elsewhere	
107,220 bags	

The total sales during the month of July amount to 220,220 bags, viz:

138,250 bags for United States	
63,250 " Europe	
8,500 " Cape of Good Hope	
10,220 " Elsewhere	
220,220 bags	

Receipts during the first 3 days of this month have averaged 8,591 bags per day.

The clearances have been:

United States:	
July 22 New York Gr str India (& 5,316 Santos).....	20,000
22 do Br str Maria (& 1,950 Santos).....	16,876
24 do Nor ign Sif.....	4,000
24 do Br str Bonetti.....	16,867
25 do Br str Mangrove.....	16,866
27 Baltimore Am bk New Light.....	5,598
Aug. 2 do Am bk Gamaliel.....	7,352

Europe:	
July 21 Hamburg Gr str Rio (& 4,650 Santos).....	4,656
21 Marseille Fr str Martine.....	4,859
24 London Fr str Tague.....	974
24 Havre Fr str Ville de Bahia.....	1,124
25 Liverpool Fr str Valparaiso.....	1,124
26 Hamburg Gr str Montedoro (& 11,241).....	6,808
27 Elsinore Br lag Vick & Melane.....	4,300
31 Liverpool Belg str Kefka.....	175
31 Bordeaux Fr str Kefka.....	60

Elsewhere:

July 22 Valparaiso Br str Magellan.....	60
25 River Plate Belg str Hipparchus.....	200
29 East London Nur ign Spica.....	3,002

The total clearances in July were:

For United States 172,848 bags, against 149,701 in July 1881	
" Europe 48,708 " 11,125,159 "	
" Cape of Good Hope 8,500 " 18,941 "	
" River Plate and West Coast 2,238 " 4,109 "	
Total 241,283	305,148

and the total clearances during the 7 months from January 1st to July 31st amount to:

bags	logs
1,166,085 for United S. against 1,083,110 same per. 81	
487,085 Europe " 11,125,159 "	
3,383 Cape of G. H. " 18,941 "	
20,200 C. of G. H. " 66,521 "	
41,783 R. P. & W. C. " 30,377 "	
1,739,454 bags	9,204,217

showing a decrease of 473,763 bags compared with the clearances in the same period of last year, viz:

181,575 bags increase in United States	
3,383 " Canada	
640,416 decrease Europe	
9,011 " Cape of Good Hope	
8,500 " River Plate and West Coast	

Receipts in the month of July have averaged

7,758 bags	
against 10,870 in July 1881	
181,575 bags increase in United States	
3,383 " Canada	
640,416 decrease Europe	
9,011 " Cape of Good Hope	
8,500 " River Plate and West Coast	
6,749	18,941

We quote, per 100 kilos:

Washed.....	57 7/8 — 58 3/4
Superior.....	4 3/4 — 4 7/8
Good first.....	4 1/2 — 4 3/4
Regular first.....	3 7/8 — 3 9/8
Ordinary first.....	3 1/2 — 3 3/4
Good second.....	2 7/8 — 3 000
Ordinary second.....	2 3/4 — 2 5/8

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

Prime United States.....	4,700m	404	10,71	418
Baltimore.....	4,300m	418	9,91	"
Fair to good.....	4,100m	410	9,59	"
Good Channel.....	4,050m	411	9,10	"
Fair.....	3,800m	383	8,50	"
Low.....	2,400m	271	8,00	"
	2,250m	311	6,08	"

it is to ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2 in sterling and 10 per cent in American gold.

Stock is estimated to-day at 93,000 bags.

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the month from July 1st to July 31st.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	139,797	108,988	101,522
Baltimore.....	24,301	31,306	24,296
Hampden Roads &c.....	4,580	—	—
Savannah.....	—	—	—
Mobile.....	7,200	5,000	—
New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Galveston.....	—	—	—
St. Thomas &c.....	—	—	—
Key West &c.....	—	—	—
Total.....	172,848	142,791	127,818
EUROPE			
Channel &c.....	—	—	—
Havre.....	2,765	10,310	12,032
Antwerp.....	5,420	6,203	2,025
North of Europe & Baltic.....	32,971	36,609	45,292
Liverpool, London & Southampton.....	8,602	10,767	17,811
Bombay.....	250	9,351	4,226
London &c.....	—	—	3,999
Portugal.....	399	8,094	77
Mediterranean.....	7,248	42,848	21,113
Total.....	57,598	139,284	106,123

Elsewhere:

Canada.....	8,500	18,964	5,622
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,238	4,109	5,255
River Plate & West Coast.....	—	—	—
Total.....	10,738	23,073	10,877

Total clearances of coffee from Rio during the 7 months from Jan. 1st to July 31st.

DESTINATION	1882	1881	1880
UNITED STATES			
New York.....	139,797	108,988	101,522
Baltimore.....	24,301	31,306	24,296
Hampden Roads &c.....	4,580	—	—
Savannah.....	—	—	—
Mobile.....	7,200	5,000	—
New Orleans.....	—	—	—
Galveston.....	—	—	—
St. Thomas &c.....	—	—	—
Key West &c.....	—	—	—
Total.....	172,848	142,791	127,818
EUROPE			
Channel &c.....	—	—	—
Havre.....	2,765	10,310	12,032
Antwerp.....	5,420	6,203	2,025
North of Europe & Baltic.....	32,971	36,609	45,292
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Bombay.....	250	9,351	4,226
London &c.....	—	—	3,999
Portugal.....	399	8,094	77
Mediterranean.....	7,248	42,848	21,113
Total.....	57,598	139,284	106,123

Elsewhere:

Canada.....	8,500	18,964	5,622
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,238	4,109	5,255
River Plate & West Coast.....	—	—	—
Total.....	10,738	23,073	10,877

The goods despatched for export at the Rio custom house during the month of July were as follows:

Arrivals in July 14,330 casks
against 2,713 in July 1881.
Total arrivals since January 1st 65,672 casks
against 38,396 in same period 1881.
Market firm. We quote:
English 75.000-75.200
German 6.500-6.700
Boulogne 7.800-8.200

Hay, Arrivals:
100 bags per Rio from River Plate
Antons in July 1881
against 1,150 in July 1881.

Total arrivals since January 1st 13,531 bales
against 16,636 in same period 1881.

Market firm. We quote 75 reis per kilo for Rosario.
Indian Corn, Arrivals:
100 bags per Rio from River Plate
775 " Valparaiso from do
2,515 " Maravilla from do
1,283 " Senegal from do
3,663 " Petropolis from do

Arrivals in July 15,616 bags
against 15,893 in July 1881.
Total arrivals since January 1st 74,748 bags
against 72,717 in same period 1881.

Market firm at 58.000-58.400 per bag.
Brazil, Arrivals:
100 bags per Rio from River Plate
500 " Valparaiso from do
500 " Petropolis from do

Arrivals in July 2,100 bags
against 634 in July 1881.
Total arrivals since January 1st 33,610 bags
against 32,417 in same period 1881.

Market firm at 35.000-35.500 per bag.
Butter, Arrivals:
145 cases per Bourgeois from Gema
15 " Magellan from Liverpool
110 " Guadalupe from London
24 " Hipparchus from do
85 " Hens from Hamburg
1,835 " Vale de Pernambuco from Havre
40 " Rosario from Hamburg

We quote:
French, in barrels, 68.000-68.500 per lb.
do in lbs 1.000-1.240 " "
Danish " 1.050-1.100 " "
Italian " 950-970 " "
American, in lbs 600-620 " "

Beer, Arrivals:
47 cases and 12 barrels per Hannover from Bremen
150 cases per Hannover from Antwerp
904 " Rosario from Hamburg

We quote:
Bass Hitters & Bell 75.000-75.200
Fennell 75.000-75.200
Dunne & Son 7.000-7.200
Liemann, Carlberg 7.200
de Cavello 7.200
do Smolth brand 6.000-6.200

There were 18 vessels in River Plate ports on the 13th ult. receiving cargoes of beef for Brazil. Their aggregate cargo amounted to 83,000 quintals.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JULY 21.
COLUMBIAN—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

MARSHALLS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 22.
BALTIC—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 23.
GENOA—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 24.
ANTWERP—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 25.
GRANADA—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 26.
HAMBURG—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 27.
LONDON—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 28.
PARIS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 29.
BRUSSELS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 30.
AMSTERDAM—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 31.
ANTWERP—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 1.
BRUSSELS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 2.
AMSTERDAM—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 3.
ANTWERP—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 4.
BRUSSELS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 5.
AMSTERDAM—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 6.
ANTWERP—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 7.
BRUSSELS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 8.
AMSTERDAM—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 9.
ANTWERP—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

PARAGUAY—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 21.
CAPE TOWN—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 22.
ST. JOHN'S—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 23.
PENNSYLVANIA—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 24.
BALTIMORE—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 25.
NEW YORK—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 26.
SALT LAKE—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 27.
EL PASO—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 28.
VICTORIA—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 29.
VANCOUVER—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 30.
SEATTLE—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

JULY 31.
PORTLAND—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 1.
SAN FRANCISCO—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 2.
SAN JOSE—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 3.
SAN PEDRO—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 4.
SAN CARLOS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 5.
SAN LUIS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 6.
SAN MIGUEL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 7.
SAN FERNANDO—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 8.
SAN JUAN—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 9.
SAN CRISTOBAL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 10.
SAN RAFAEL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 11.
SAN VICENTE—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 12.
SAN CARLOS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 13.
SAN LUIS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 14.
SAN MIGUEL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 15.
SAN FERNANDO—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 16.
SAN JUAN—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 17.
SAN CRISTOBAL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 18.
SAN RAFAEL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 19.
SAN VICENTE—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 20.
SAN CARLOS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 21.
SAN LUIS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 22.
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AUGUST 23.
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AUGUST 24.
SAN JUAN—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 25.
SAN CRISTOBAL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

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SAN RAFAEL—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

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SAN CARLOS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 29.
SAN LUIS—Ship *San Juan*, 193 tons; Olsen; 69 days; to Rio de Janeiro.

THE area of land under sugar beet this year in France is largely in excess of previous years, with the most flattering prospects of a large crop.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
July 21	Indi	Santos	Hosier Watson & Co.
22	Barrington	London	Ed. Johnson & Co.
23	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
24	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
25	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
26	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
27	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
28	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
29	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
30	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.
31	Angell	Liverpool	Ed. Johnson & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
July 21	Rio	Hamburg	Coffee
22	Jose Am	Panama	Sundries
23	Magellan	Valparaiso	Sundries
24	Magellan	New York	Coffee
25	Magellan	River Plate	Sundries
26	Magellan	London	Coffee
27	Magellan	River Plate	Sundries
28	Magellan	Liverpool	Coffee
29	Magellan	River Plate	Sundries
30	Magellan	Liverpool	Coffee
31	Magellan	River Plate	Sundries

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

EMISSION	CIRCULATION	DISCOUNT	INTEREST	NOMINAL VALUE	QUOTATION
General Annuity, currency	6 1/2%	1,078,000	1,078,000		
General Annuity, currency	6 1/2%	1,078,000	1,078,000		
General Annuity, currency	6 1/2%	1,078,000	1,078,000		
General Annuity, currency	6 1/2%	1,078,000	1,078,000		
General Annuity, currency	6 1/2%	1,078,000	1,078,000		

BANKS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

CAPITAL	RESERVE FUND	QUOTATION	LAST DIVIDEND
1,000,000	250,000	100	100
1,000,000	250,000	100	100
1,000,000	250,000	100	100
1,000,000	250,000	100	100
1,000,000	250,000	100	100

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AND MONTEVIDEO.Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 100,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYNN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON.Messrs. Mallet Freres & Co.,
PARIS.Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
HAMBURG.Messrs. MORTON, BLISS & Co.,
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(LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

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Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 100,000Draws on
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experiments recently made both with it and Blasting Gelatin
in the neighbourhood of this city and that of Santos have
successfully shown their advantages over Gunpowder in rock
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stronger than Dynamite and possesses all its penetrating
properties besides developing largely the expansive nature of
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dangerous than the latter. This explosive has proved of the
highest efficiency not only in ordinary blasting but also in
submarine work, such as the removal of rocks and wrecks.The new compound is a jelly-like substance, less sensitive
to shocks than Dynamite, is easily handled and applied, and
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strength, or by the employment of small Dynamite cartridges.
Dynamite cartridges for this purpose are included in each box
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required.

Agents: — Edward Ashworth & Co.

No. 71 Rua 1ª de Março

Rio de Janeiro.

17-06

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANYUnder contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1882

Date	Steamer	Destination
Aug. 9	Trent	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton & Anvers.
" 17	Minho	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Tonar	Bahia, Maceio, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon, Southampton & Havre.

The outward steamers are due here about the 25, 30 and 16 of each month; the former proceeding to Santos, the two latter to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, after the necessary stay in this port.

For freights and passages apply to
E. W. MAY, Supr.,
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LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER

PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN
GOVERNMENTS.August Departures:
To New York:

Polymer	August 5th
Reval	" 10th
Deauville	" 15th
Le Havre	" 20th
La Rochelle	" 25th
Bordeaux	" 30th

To Europe

Laurel	August 8th
Reval	" 13th
Deauville	" 18th
Le Havre	" 23rd
La Rochelle	" 28th
Bordeaux	" 31st

To the Southern Ports:

Carnarvon	August and
Cadiz	" 6th
Casablanca	" 11th
Casablanca	" 16th
Casablanca	" 21st
Casablanca	" 26th

To the River Plate:

Imbelsdt	August 4th
Stralsund	" 14th
Amstel	" 24th

The *Coasting Packet*, belonging to the same Company
run in connection with the above named steamers, leaving RIO
DE JANEIRO every Wednesday for SANTOS, PARANA-
GUA, SANTA CATARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
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2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS, 2

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and frequency of issue were changed at the time of trans-
fer, the designations of number and volume were continued
unbroken. At the beginning of 1882 the style of the
publication was still further changed by an increase from
four to eight pages, and a diminution in the size of the
page. This change not only largely increased the size of
the publication, but it added greatly to its convenience for
office and reference use.The policy adopted by The Rio News at the outset was that
of strict independence and impartiality. The editors had
well-grounded convictions on political and economic ques-
tions, and as they believed that all such questions had a
direct or indirect influence on commercial and financial en-
terprises they decided to discuss them just as far as their
relative importance made it desirable. In this line of policy
The Rio News has been successful even beyond all expecta-
tion.With the beginning of its ninth volume (January, 1882)
the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention
to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their
policy and management have thus far been received, and in
expressing their thanks to the numerous subscribers who
readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial
questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy
which may have more or less bearing upon any and all
enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat
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editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its
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